

Hoover-Clark-Doolittle

CC *James*

SECRET

30 June 1955 - Hoover Commission recommends increased salaries
for top CIA officials

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23 July 1954 -- several bills have been introduced in Cong dealing w/ proprietary funcns of the Govt and the termination of Govt commercial and industrial activities in direct competition w/ private enterprise. The general thrust of these bills is to prohibit govtrun business operations except in certain cases. The Hoover Commission has appointed a task force to study the ways to lessen competition w/ private enterprise. Advises that Clark task force give consideration to CIA activities in this field so that the Hoover Commission will be aware of them and "will be able to give us maximum protection in its recommendations on this matter."

29 June 1953 -- Cong has approved and sent to the Pres a bill creating a new Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Govt.--similar to the old Hoover Commission. to be composed of 12 members will study the present organization and methods of operation of all govt agencies, w/ a comprehensive report to Cong by 31 Dec 1954.

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1954--Cong. organizes Hoover Commission to look into organization of executive branch and report back to Cong.--a revival of a 1948 study, also under Hoover. task force under Gen. Mark W. Clark set up to investigate the intelligence community.

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on July 26, 1954, Ike asks Gen. Doolittle to make a study of the covert activities of CIA. Widely believed that this was to head off Clark's task force. Ike directed that a top secret report be made to him personally. He also referred to the Clark Task Force and urged Clark and Doolittle to avoid duplication. Obviously, Clark was to stay away from clandestine services, and this happened except for the report which Col. Love made on the DDP.

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Doolittle completes his study in Oct. 1954

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Clark task force's agreement not to duplicate work of Doolittle Comm. meant that Cong. was prevented from inquiring into activities of Clandestine Service.

early drafts of instructions to Gen. Doolittle drawn up in CIA.

Doolittle was a friend of Wisner's, while Morris Hadley, another member of the 4-man commission was an old friend of Allen Dulles. The other 2 members were respected members of the Wash. Estab.

Doolittle Comm. report called for better coordination bet CIA and mil and beter cooperations bet DDP And DDA. but the report principally an affirmation of the need for a clandestine capability.

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Clark and Adm. Richard L. Conolly were the 2 members of the task force who looked into the CIA. agreed at outset not to make a thorough investigation of clandestine services so as not to duplicate Doolittle survey.

Clark task force heard reps from many components of CIA and made trips overseas to inspect CIA operations abroad. Dulles personally met w/ task force a no. of times, as did most other senior officials.

staff member Col. Herman O. Love made a separate Top Secret report on clandestine services.

Clark task force reported back to Hoover Commission.

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report contained criticism that was sharp and pointed. "an inordinate amt" of time spent on performance of the Agency's "cold war functions," to detriment of clandestine collection of raw intelligence from USSR. The current internal organization of CIA "has had a decidedly adverse effect on the accomplishment of the Agency's espionage and counterespionage functions."

excessive emphasis on covert action over intell. analysis

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history

pted out the need for better coordination among the various members of the intell. community. task force recommended appointment of a Deputy Director to assume internal management of CIA, leaving DCI free to oversee community coordination.

Dulles placed this recommendation on its head by appointed Gen. Lucien Truscott his deputy for community affairs, while he himself kept running the Agency to himself (and particularly the covert side of the Agency).

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noted its concern over the absence of satisfactory machinery "for surveillance of the stewardship" of the CIA. Notes it had recommendations for creation of a commission to reestablish that relationship between the CIA and the Congress so essential to and characteristic of our democratic form of government."

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Ransom, 1970 book
Clark task force commented that liaison between Congress and CIA lacked the essential "wide scope of service and continuity."

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Clark task force report to Hoover commission went back to Pearl Harbor and covered whole history of the concept of centralized intell. made a no. of recommendations on organization matters, most of which were relatively minor. found a serious deficiency in amt. of intell. obtained on USSR and blamed this on concentration of an "inordinate " amount of time and effort on performance of "cold-war functions."

for most part, report's analysis superficial and w/out offering anything new. on whole, report was "friendly and favorable" Complimentary to Dulles. recommended a no. of things which had been on the Agency's shopping list for some time, such as liberalized benefits and retirement for employees, increased status for senior officers, and funds for a new building.

Love's report on Clandestine Services generally favorable as well.

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expressed concern re lack of cong. and other outside surveillance of intell activities. This raised the possibility "of the growth of license and abuses of power where disclosure of costs, organization, personnel, and functions are precluded by law."

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[I think this study was completed in June 1955]

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Clark task force in considering Q of continuing oversight of CIA recommended establishment of a permanent body containing members of Cong and distinguished citizens.

But Hoover Commission, in its report to Cong, ignored this and recommended instead creation of two committees, one of Congressmen and other composed of private citizens.

→ From both Houses, similar to Jt. Comm. on Atomic E.,
On basis of this recommendation, Sen. Smith of N.J. introduced resolution on 22 July 1955 for jt. watchdog comm. Smith himself, however, admitted that he was not committed to the idea but merely sought to generate added consideration of the Q.

Smith's resolution referred to For. Rel. Comm. and died. Discussion preempted by Mansfield resolution.

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